# The Chicago Tribune.

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## WASHINGTON.

**Decision by Secretary Boutwell Not to Pay the War Claim of Kentucky.**

**BUCHANAN'S PETITION DENIED**

**The New Idria Company Free to Proceed Under the Mineral Laws.**

**THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT CHICAGO.**

**Mr. Douglas Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.**

**INDIAN CHIEFS TO BE HANGED.**

**The Ku-Klux Sub-Committee Examining Witnesses.**

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAR CLAIM OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Secretary Boutwell, today, decided not to pay the war claim of Kentucky, basing his decision entirely on a clause in one of the annual appropriation bills, which was framed by Mr. Clarke when Secretary. This rule forbids payment unless troops were actually mustered into the service of the United States. Attorney-General Hewitt, of Kentucky, submitted the case of the State. He claimed that the testimony of the Comptroller to the Secretary of War would be sufficient, and that the only question remaining to be determined, whether the troops in question were actually employed in the service of the United States under proper or legal authority. The Secretary of War, with the concurrence of General Sherman, decided that the troops were properly and legally employed. The act of July 4, 1861, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all bills, charges, and expenses properly incurred by any militia for its service, and, hence, the Secretary had no option. The rule in question is unauthorized, since it limits and restricts the construction of the law. It is argued, however, that upon this point the Attorney-General argued at length. The case of the home guard called out by Governor Dennison, of Ohio, to protect the New Idria Company, but leaves it free to go on and attempt to protect its title, under the Mineral laws, to land which it actually occupies.

TREATY AGENT.

There is no intention existing at the State Department that Assistant Secretary J. Ballcraft Davis will be appointed agent of the United States to the Commission of Claims, as has been stated. Applications will not be received from the United States Commissioners under the late treaty.

[Special Dispatch to The Associated Press.

THE WAR CLAIM OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Mr. Boutwell, in duly considering the following opinion in the matter of the claim of the State of Kentucky for the reimbursement of moneys paid by that State for military services rendered during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1871.

This claim was filed in 1866, and it is made up of the following items: Act of Assembly, 1861, for payment of expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States, $1,000,000; Act of 1862, Secretary Chase, when providing for the organization of this act, prescribed a series of rules, the first of which was as follows:

It is only for expenditures on account of troops called into the service of the United States by the President, and which have been mustered into the service of the United States, and for the payment of which no provision has been made by the General Government.

It is not for the expenditures on account of troops called into the service of the State, and that were employed exclusively in the service of the State, and that were mustered and paid by the officers of the State, and for which no provision has been made by the General Government.

It is not for the payment of the troops for whom the reimbursement is asked were ever mustered into the service of the United States, but it is clearly provided that they were called out at the request of the Governor of the State, and were employed in the service of the State, and were mustered and paid by the officers of the State, and for which no provision has been made by the General Government.

Secretary Boutwell decided that this case, like that of the Missouri Claim, demanded special legislation, the Adjutant-General argued at length to pay the claim. The cases were not parallel. With the brief filed, were affidavits of Federal officers who commanded Union troops and letters inland to the various States. The Secretary, however, decline it, under the circumstances, to throw the responsibility upon Congress. The agent of the State will take steps to present the claims at the opening of the session.

THE BUCHANAN CLAIM.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day rejected the petition of Buchanan to have the so-called unclaimed moneys of the private reformatory in the possession of the New Idria Company for payment to the same inmate. The Secretary considered the decision and action of his predecessor in regard to the incompleteness of the record. This action of the department is decisive in Buchanan's case, unless Congress may in any case give relief. It is not final, however, for the New Idria Company, the Secretary of Interior, or any attorney to protect its title, under the Mineral laws, to land which it actually occupies.

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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1871.

### RAILROAD CRASHES.

Some time since Mr. Stephen R. Moore, an attorney-at-law, residing in Kankakee, got on board a train of the Illinois Central Railway at Chicago without a ticket. The conductor demanded the regular fare, which is equal to four and a half cents per mile. Mr. Moore tendered him two and a half cents per mile, being the rate of fare authorized by the acts of the Legislature. The fare was therefore refused; and, under protest, and to keep himself from being put off the train, Moore paid the amount demanded. He immediately brought suit before a Justice's court in Kankakee for the difference between the amount paid and that which he was required to pay. Judgment was given for the amount, and an appeal has been taken to the Circuit Court. The case will thence be taken to the Supreme Court. There are no incidental questions involved, and the Supreme Court will have to determine the single point. Can the Legislature establish a maximum rate of fare for the transportation of passengers on railroads?

The Supreme Court will probably decide that the railroad company is entitled to demand and receive a reasonable rate of fare for the service rendered, and that what is a fair compensation is a question of fact as well as of law. How this is to be determined is somewhat difficult to say; but one great purpose of the Board of Railroad Commissioners was to collect the materials on the very question of information which would, it is hoped, enable courts and juries aright to adjudicate. Upon this point there are many important facts which the courts will have to determine. Conspicuous among them is the question of watered stock.

Thus, a railroad company will reasonably ask that it should have such rates of fare as will enable it to declare a annual dividend on the capital stock. What is a reasonable dividend? Shall it be 8, 10, 15, or 20 per cent? Another question is, What is the capital upon which companies are entitled to dividends, to pay which excessive rates must be collected? Shall a road, which cost $40,000 per mile to build, and which is extensive, and reconstruction are annually paid for out of its earnings, be entitled to successive fares in order to pay dividends of 10 or 15 per cent upon a stock which has once watered up at $80,000,000? Shall a dividend upon watered stock be a legitimate and reasonable demand, entitling the company to a rate of fare in excess of that allowed by the statute? This is a question of fact, to which the courts must apply the law. They will ascertain which will have a reasonable bearing upon it, and in what manner and by which the roads are conducted. Are they managed economically?—are the revenues properly used?—do they support an army of high-salaried officials, under the name of fare authorized by the acts of the Legislature. These are the questions which are expected to be raised

## ST. CLAIR SHIP CANAL.

### Work Completed—Description of the Improvement.

Though the navigation of the Lake St. Clair is fraught with no danger, and is not subject to the delays or the hindrances that the river is, yet there is no section of the great lake system of water-ways that requires more delay and difficulty, and has been productive of more general complaint and just cause for complaint, than the St. Clair River, now for the first time, through several channels, and by a new and improved method of dredging, is altogether probable that this canal can and will be opened to large vessels and to the largest vessels which may float upon the lakes.

### THE CENSUS.

**Populations of the Largest One Hundred and Thirty-four Cities of the United States.**

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The following table, never before published, contains the population of each of the 134 largest cities in the United States. It shows all the cities having a population of 10,000 and upward:

| City. | State. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. New York | New York | 942,292 |
| 2. Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 674,022 |
| 3. Brooklyn | New York | 396,099 |
| 4. St. Louis | Missouri | 310,864 |
| 5. Chicago | Illinois | 298,977 |
| 6. Baltimore | Maryland | 267,354 |
| 7. Boston | Massachusetts | 250,526 |
| 8. Cincinnati | Ohio | 216,239 |
| 9. New Orleans | Louisiana | 191,418 |
| 10. San Francisco | California | 149,473 |
| 11. Buffalo | New York | 117,714 |
| 12. Washington | District Columbia | 109,199 |
| 13. Newark | New Jersey | 105,059 |
| 14. Louisville | Kentucky | 100,753 |
| 15. Cleveland | Ohio | 92,829 |
| 16. Pittsburgh | Pennsylvania | 86,076 |
| 17. Jersey City | New Jersey | 82,546 |
| 18. Detroit | Michigan | 79,577 |
| 19. Milwaukee | Wisconsin | 71,440 |
| 20. Albany | New York | 69,422 |
| 21. Providence | Rhode Island | 68,904 |
| 22. Rochester | New York | 62,386 |
| 23. Alleghany | Pennsylvania | 53,180 |
| 24. Charleston | South Carolina | 48,956 |
| 25. Troy | New York | 46,465 |
| 26. Richmond | Virginia | 51,038 |
| 27. New York | New York | 50,763 |
| 28. Lowell | Massachusetts | 40,928 |
| 29. Mobile | Alabama | 32,034 |
| 30. Hartford | Connecticut | 37,180 |
| 31. Scranton | Pennsylvania | 35,092 |
| 32. Portland | Maine | 31,413 |
| 33. Worcester | Massachusetts | 30,037 |
| 34. Memphis | Tennessee | 40,226 |
| 35. Syracuse | New York | 43,051 |
| 36. Lawrence | Massachusetts | 28,921 |
| 37. Wilmington | Delaware | 30,841 |
| 38. Reading | Pennsylvania | 33,930 |
| 39. Dayton | Ohio | 30,473 |
| 40. Canton | New York | 28,837 |
| 41. Springfield | Massachusetts | 26,703 |
| 42. Lancaster | Pennsylvania | 25,769 |
| 43. Lynn | Massachusetts | 28,233 |
| 44. Columbus | Ohio | 31,274 |
| 45. Salem | Massachusetts | 26,060 |
| 46. Camden | New Jersey | 20,045 |
| 47. Manchester | New Hampshire | 20,107 |
| 48. Augusta | Georgia | 21,891 |
| 49. Utica | New York | 28,804 |
| 50. Nashville | Tennessee | 25,865 |
| 51. Springfield | Illinois | 24,963 |
| 52. Hoboken | New Jersey | 20,297 |
| 53. Covington | Kentucky | 24,505 |
| 54. Harrisburg | Pennsylvania | 23,104 |
| 55. Burlington | Vermont | 14,387 |
| 56. Quincy | Illinois | 31,494 |
| 57. Peoria | Illinois | 22,849 |
| 58. Lancaster | New York | 17,626 |
| 59. Vicksburg | Mississippi | 12,443 |
| 60. Galveston | Texas | 13,818 |
| 61. Wheeling | West Virginia | 19,280 |
| 62. Wilmington | North Carolina | 13,446 |
| 63. Fall River | Massachusetts | 26,766 |
| 64. Lexington | Kentucky | 16,656 |
| 65. Jackson | Michigan | 11,447 |
| 66. Columbia | South Carolina | 9,298 |
| 67. Auburn | New York | 17,225 |
| 68. Kingston | New York | 18,342 |
| 69. Leavenworth | Kansas | 17,873 |
| 70. Atchison | Kansas | 10,920 |
| 71. Wilkesbarre | Pennsylvania | 15,995 |
| 72. Meriden | Connecticut | 10,406 |
| 73. Madison | Wisconsin | 12,836 |
| 74. Montgomery | Alabama | 10,588 |
| 75. Portsmouth | New Hampshire | 9,738 |
| 76. Oakland | California | 10,500 |
| 77. Petersburg | Virginia | 18,950 |
| 78. Rochester | New York | 15,694 |
| 79. Augusta | Maine | 11,683 |
| 80. Concord | New Hampshire | 11,637 |
| 81. Council Bluffs | Iowa | 11,694 |
| 82. Akron | Ohio | 10,006 |

## OBITUARY.

### John Slidell.

From the New York Tribune, July 31.

A London telegram announces the death of John Slidell, formerly Minister to France of the so-called Confederate States. The Slidells were an old New York family, in which John Slidell, grandfather of the deceased, had a soap factory at No. 99 Broadway, and had three brothers, who were at one period in different trades. John Slidell, the deceased, was born at No. 61 Broadway, in this city, on the 1st of October, 1793, and was therefore seventy-seven years old at the time of his decease. He graduated at Columbia College in 1810, and studied law with James McCrea, but after about three years the firm failed. John was at the head of the "First Ward Society" at that time, and one of his escapades led to a duel with Stephen Price, the manager of the Park Theatre. They fought, and Slidell, after his antagonist, inflicting a severe wound. The failure of the firm and the scandal of this duel induced him to go to New Orleans to better his fortunes. An anecdote is told of this part of his career. Slidell had travelled on a steamboat as far as Natchez. After his return he met a New York belle, to whom he was quite attentive. He had been absent for a time, and he inquired: "Did you go to Green?" she asked. "No; why do you ask, replied Slidell. "Oh—nothing—only it would be very natural that you should have visited Green, because he is the richest bachelor in Natchez." He had no more to say.

In New Orleans Slidell established himself as a lawyer, and became prominent in Louisiana politics. President Jackson made him United States District Attorney, and, after serving several sessions in the State Legislature, he was sent to Congress in 1843. In the succeeding year he was an active accomplice in the notorious Plaquemine election frauds, which gave the State to Polk and Dallas. Who soon rewarded this venal service by getting Slidell as Minister to Mexico. After negotiating a treaty of peace with Santa Anna, he returned to the United States and was elected by the Democratic Legislature of Louisiana to the United States Senate for the unexpired term of Senator Mouton, who had resigned. He was re-elected for six years. He was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the Senate Slidell never ceased a lecture the members in his habitually lofty manner. He was, with a rare talent for intrigue, such an assiduous but never ostentatious worker, and a patience that no one could exhaust. He was also known to be a sly, cautious, as unscrupulous trimmer. He and Mason rode Douglas with the Democratic party. They never quite dared to thwart him, and they held aloof and dared to depose him from the leadership of the Democratic party. They never quite dared to oppose him from the leadership of the party which prevented the secession to the Presidency, and were the chief instigators of the raids to which broke up the Charleston Convention, put two Democratic conventions in the field, and by their secession put Abraham Lincoln, supplied a pretext for attempting to destroy the Union.

In the famous conflicts in the Senate immediately before the war, Slidell exhibited a virulent hostility to the Union cause, and in the session of December, 1860, he was more fiercely opposed to delay and compromise than Mason or Jefferson Davis. When the Confederate government was organized, Slidell and Mason were sent to Europe to intrigue for recognition. While on their way from Havana to Europe in the British mail steamer Trent, that vessel was boarded by Captain Wilkes, of the United States frigate San Jacinto, and the envoys were arrested. Slidell and Mason were conveyed to Fort Warren, Boston. They were, however, released, and sailed for England, Jan. 1, 1862. Slidell was formally accredited to France, and actively intrigued with Napoleon III. in favor of the rebel government. He had a reception of the most fruitless and on the triumphant close of the war the would-be Minister sank into obscurity.

## California a Paradise for Working Women.

San Francisco Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Occasionally I read of the Commercial about the hardships suffered by the factory girls in the over-crowded manufacturing metropolis of Cincinnati. It is a great pity that any young woman should lack the common necessaries of life, or be obliged to fag herself to death in labor, when here in California there are so many places awaiting them, and their labor would be so gladly welcomed and so bountifully rewarded. No doubt some of your female readers would long ago have availed themselves of the opportunity to come out to California, if only they had known how to set about it. To such, or to any one of the sex, is ready information given by Miss Dix, who, as I have elsewhere stated, is to select twenty-five young women from the Eastern States, and bring them out free of charge. San Francisco Call: Give him a hearty welcome, and who cares for your sex, health, nativity, general capacities and willingness. Make your calculation of having your money to preserve (first-class, about $100 in currency), pay to California, to stay or return as you please, and the work for an American lady, in the city or country, (preferably in the country, because there is the greatest demand) at from two dollars a month in gold, and from independence about hard times, to the highest salaries ever paid to any class of female labor in any country. Is there a single man who reads this who can not think of a dozen young women who would be glad to come to California on these terms?

## PUBLIC HYGIENE.

**Carbolic Acid Repudiated as a Disinfectant Fumigation.**

**Live Charcoal Fumes the Best Purifying Emanations.**

**Timely Information in the Event of an Epidemic.**

During the present heated weather, when sickness and pestilence, nothing is more essential, in order to prevent its spread, and to advance the recovery of a patient, as to thoroughly disinfect a room, or a house, and the following information upon this subject cannot fail to be of interest, and, in case of the outbreak of any of the diseases mentioned, to save the lives of many who will read it. Dr. R. M. Hodge, of Chicago, has written a book upon the subject, and has published a pamphlet containing the following extracts:

CHICAGO, Aug. 2, 1871.

DISINFECTANTS AND FUMIGATORS.

Mr. J. C. Bradley, formerly first violinist, will be at Theodore Thomas' concerts.

Mr. Allerton's company of "Tennyson's Idylls" is in Cincinnati, and will open at Pike's Opera House, Mr. J. Bellamy, manager.

Mr. Gaffney, of Gaffney & Germany, an actress of the